

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5

Community Involvement Plan

Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Site

Vanderburgh County, Indiana

August 2005



Introduction

This Community Involvement Plan for the Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination site in Evansville, Indiana, was prepared by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to provide background information on the site and to determine activities EPA will perform to keep the public and local officials informed about progress at the site and to encourage community involvement during the site cleanup.

This Community Involvement Plan also discusses the concerns of nearby residents regarding the site and ways for EPA to address them. The information in this plan is based primarily on discussions with residents and local officials that occurred June 28-29, 2005.

Site Description

Location and Site Features

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination site is located in Evansville in a residential area that also includes Deaconess Hospital, Delaware Elementary School, various churches, and several small businesses. The site was defined by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management as consisting of 250 acres or 45 city blocks of the Jacobsville neighborhood, the area north of the Lloyd Expressway between Main and Fulton. About 500 people live in this affected area, which has high levels of lead in the soil. The boundaries of the site could change as EPA continues to do more testing.

Site Background

History and Cleanup Progress

Contamination at Jacobsville was discovered in 2000 during testing of dirt from area yards that was collected as part of a reassessment of the Evansville Plating Works, an abandoned electroplating and metal refinishing facility. The soil was found to contain high levels of lead.

In 1990, EPA conducted an emergency cleanup at the facility to remove plating wastes. After the cleanup, an inspection of the area was conducted and it was concluded that no further action was needed. This was based on samples collected as part of the investigation and the cleanup.

In 2000, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management conducted the reassessment of the Evansville Plating Works site to include off-site samples. Analysis of the neighborhood samples showed high levels of lead, some as high as 6,150 parts per million. The IDEM acceptable threshold is 400 parts per million; 1 part per million is similar to 4 drops of ink in a 55-gallon barrel of water.

In 2001, IDEM conducted historical research to determine if other facilities in the vicinity of Evansville Plating Works could have contributed to the high levels of lead found in residential soils. Four former facilities, all closed for at least 50 years, were identified as possible contributors to the lead. These include:

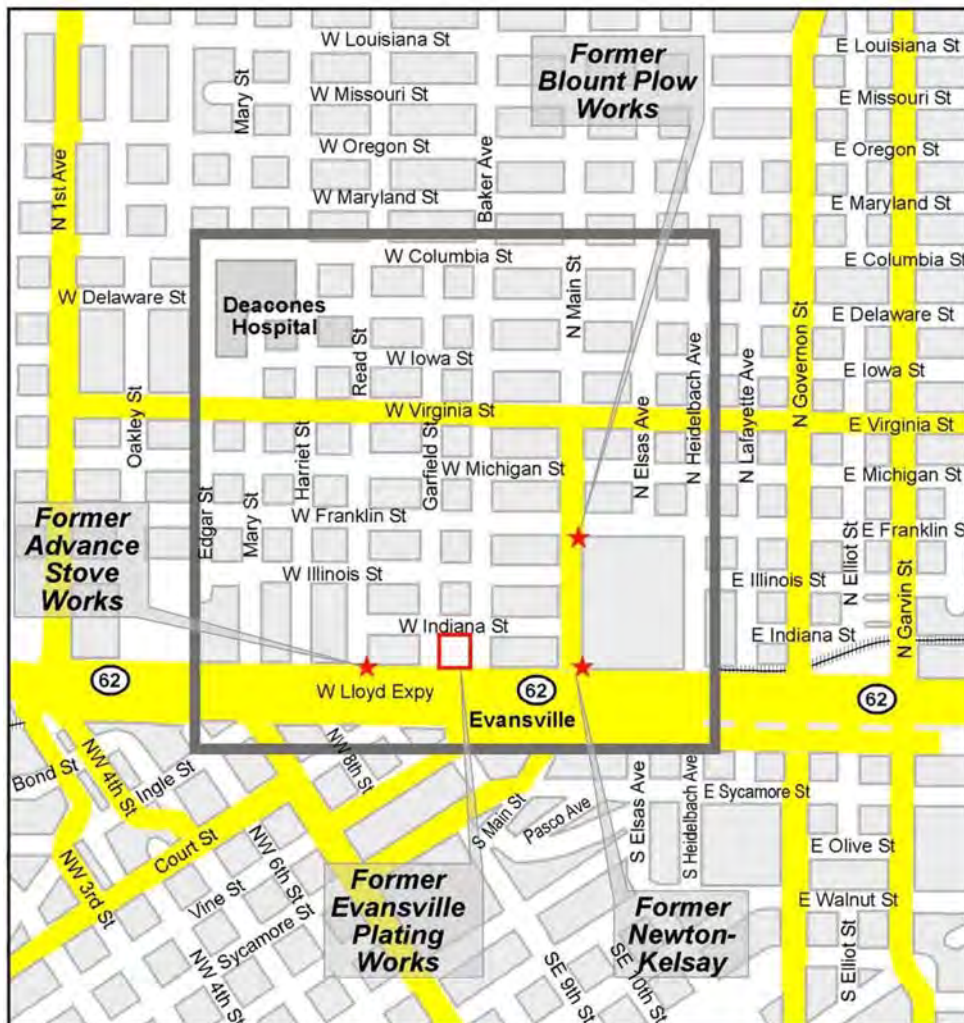
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- Blount Plow Works, which operated from the 1880s to the 1940s as a manufacturer of horse-driven plows. The facility operated a foundry or a factory where metal castings are produced. Buehler's Buy Low, 200 N. Main St., now stands where the foundry once operated.
 - Advance Stove Works, which operated from the turn of the century to the 1950s as a manufacturer of stoves and a foundry. That site is now occupied by Benthall Brothers at Read and Division streets.
 - Newton-Kelsay, which operated from the turn of the century to the 1950s. That site manufactured hames, which is part of a harness for animals. The McDonald's Restaurant, 20 N. Main St., now stands on the site.
 - Sharpes Shot Works, which operated from 1878 to an unknown date, manufactured lead shot for guns. That site is now owned by Deaconess Hospital.

It is believed that soil from the residential properties became contaminated through airborne emissions from the regular operations of these facilities.

In June 2001, IDEM conducted an assessment and inspection at the Jacobsville site, a study area that includes residential properties, the four facilities listed above, and the Evansville Plating Works site. The 250-acre area includes approximately 45 city blocks and is bounded by Edgar Street to the west, Lloyd Expressway to the south, Heidelberg Street to the east, and Iowa Street to the north. See the Site Location Map on Page 4. During this investigation, IDEM collected 189 soil samples from the top 6 inches of soil on residential properties. The samples were first tested for lead using a portable X-ray instrument. The instrument helped identify 57 samples that had lead concentrations exceeding 400 parts per million or were three times the level of lead that would occur naturally in the soil.

The lead concentrations and location of the 57 soil samples were plotted on an aerial photograph, and two major areas of contamination were identified. They were named contaminated soil Area A and contaminated soil Area B. The two areas of contamination were where the results showed lead levels at least three times the naturally occurring concentration. The two contamination areas result in a risk to approximately 500 residents. The full size of the area of the contamination and the source of the lead-contaminated soils remains undetermined.

In July 2004, EPA placed the site on the National Priorities List. Since placing it on the National Priorities List, EPA has conducted two rounds of soil testing, in November 2004 and April 2005. The testing is EPA's first step toward cleaning up lead contamination in the Jacobsville neighborhood. EPA is attempting to determine how far out from the area significant lead contamination reaches. EPA is now studying cleanup options and developing cost estimates. Those options will be presented to the public during a comment period.



Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Site

Jacobsville Liability

Under the Superfund law, parties whom EPA determines may be legally responsible for the site's contamination include past and present owners and operators of the site. However, in the case of the Jacobsville site, the source of the lead-contaminated soil has not been determined. It is suspected the operations of the Newton-Kelsay, Evansville Plating Works, Advance Stove Works, and Blount Plow Works companies contributed largely to the contamination. Unfortunately, none of these companies exist any more. Therefore it is likely no companies will be named as responsible parties. This means EPA will probably pay for the entire cleanup.

Community Background

The site is located within the city of Evansville, the county seat of Vanderburgh County. Evansville is located in southwestern Indiana along the Ohio River and is Indiana's third largest city and the regional hub for the Tri-State area that includes Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana. It is a commercial center with railroad and river shipping for the coal, oil, and farm

products from the region. Manufacturers in Evansville produce machinery, plastics, primary metals, pharmaceuticals, food products, and fabricated-metal items. Evansville is organized under a Mayor-Aldermanic form of government. Eight aldermen from four wards make up the City Council. In 2004, Evansville was named an "All-America City" by the National Civic League.

In 2000, Evansville had a total population of 121,582, a 3.7 percent decline from the 1990 population of 126,272. The median age of residents is 36.

The majority of the population resides within urban areas. There are 52,273 households out of which 26.6 percent have children under the age of 18 living with them and 13.5 percent have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older.

The median income for a household in Evansville is \$31,963, and the median income for a family is \$41,091; 13.7 percent of the population and 10.1 percent of families are below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 19 percent of those under the age of 18 and 8.4 percent of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line.

The population of Evansville is 86 percent white and 11 percent African American.

Community Issues and Concerns

To learn about resident and community concerns regarding the site, EPA held several community interviews June 28-29, 2005. EPA talked with local officials and members of the public living in the vicinity of the Jacobsville site and asked them about various issues related to the site contamination and cleanup, the community involvement process, the communication process to date, and how the community involvement process could be improved.

Summary of Community Interviews

Approximately 21 residents, and local and county officials were interviewed on June 28 and 29, 2005. Most of the residents interviewed live near the Jacobsville site. The results of the meetings showed varying levels of knowledge about the contamination at the site. Several of the residents have lived in the area since childhood, others for 10 years or more. Many people who lived near the site were unaware of contamination, because they didn't know the neighborhood was called, "Jacobsville." Many residents didn't recognize the name Jacobsville when it was mentioned in the media. Long-time residents and local officials indicated that the site has received minimal coverage in the local media; however, most of the residents were very interested in activities at the site. Only residents involved with local economic development initiatives or the Jacobsville Neighborhood Association had communication with government officials about the site.

Below is a summary of the specific questions and answers from the June 2005 community interviews.

Are you aware of contamination at the Jacobsville Neighborhood Contamination site?

Local officials and members of the local neighborhood association (Jacobsville Neighborhood Association) and the local economic development organization (Jacobsville Area Community Corporation) were aware of the lead contamination at the Jacobsville site.

Generally, residents were not aware of the name Jacobsville , but they had heard of contamination in Evansville. Only after being contacted by EPA for soil testing or the interview did residents realize that they lived at or near the site. Some other names for the neighborhood included Westside, Jimtown, Midtown, and Willardsville.

One resident attended a meeting at St. Paul's Lutheran Church concerning redevelopment and Berry Plastics; this meeting did discuss the contamination. This individual had also read about the site in the newspaper.

What are your concerns about the contamination at the Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination site?

The concerns of residents and officials fell into concerns with health, property and economic development, information and education, and the environment.

Health

Residents and officials expressed a strong concern for the health and safety of children living in the area.

The president of the Jacobsville Neighborhood Association said that residents were very concerned when they first heard about the contamination, but now they understand that the cleanup should not begin until it can be done correctly. Many, however, believe the process could be faster.

There were concerns expressed regarding coal dust inside the walls of houses that have not been remodeled. There were also concerns about residents being unaware of the contamination because of high rental turnover. Property owners should inform tenants of the potential health risks in their homes.

The Vanderburgh County Health Department asked EPA to inform residents in future newsletters and fact sheets that they can be tested for lead for free at the department. The desire is that the most contaminated soil areas be found and cleaned up as quickly so children are not at risk when playing in their yards. The health department and the city need to do more to get word out, get the soil tested, and move families if necessary. There is strong interest in getting a schedule established explaining what will be done. If there is a lot of construction in the area, people should be informed of precautions that can be taken to reduce the risks of exposure.

Property and Economic Development

Property owners were concerned about the effects of contamination on their property values; they do not want the cleanup to delay improvements to the neighborhood. Some people are having trouble selling houses. Residents and officials believe that businesses and families do not want to move into the area because of the contaminated soil.

Others are concerned about development in the area. Several individuals believe that the contamination hurts economic development. There is a negative impact on redevelopment efforts including lost grants from organizations like Front Door Pride and Community Development Block Grant Funds. One official suggested that the redevelopment of the area might improve if the cleanup was expedited.

Businesses have been affected by the contamination in different ways. For example, the former Evansville Plating Works is currently for sale, as it has been deemed safe for commercial development by EPA. Berry Plastics is considering expanding toward the plume area, the area where the contamination has been found to have spread from the original site, to create an industrial complex in the city center. If the expansion is done, Berry Plastics might take up to 40 percent of the currently contaminated area. However, the mayor does not want people forced out of their homes to accommodate this expansion. He suggested that the Berry Plastics land acquisition be incorporated into a cleanup plan. He believes this would save EPA and everyone money.

There is a concern that the whole city of Evansville will become a Superfund site and many fear the ramifications this will have on the economy and future development.

Education/Information

Because many are unfamiliar with the name Jacobsville, EPA will use maps to describe the location of the site. Many expressed concern because the boundaries of the contamination have not been clear. EPA is still testing beyond the originally defined borders and will have a better definition once testing is done.

Some people wondered if their property was found to be contaminated and what would happen if contamination was discovered. One property owner did not know if his property had already been tested. Once tested and if renting from an owner, both tenants and owners should be notified of the results of testing.

Many residents want test results and information on next steps. EPA sent out test result letters to sampled property owners and tenants in August, 2005. The Vanderburgh County Health Department will test adults and children for lead, free of charge. They are also a source of information regarding lead contamination and health precaution advice. Many suggested door-to-door communication as the most effective method of contact.

The Department of Economic Development is seeking guidance on how to conduct environmental reviews for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for homes that were not sampled. It is difficult to determine if these homes have contamination. It was suggested that HUD and EPA get together and agree on a solution to the problem.

Jacobsville Neighborhood Association wants more information to share with residents who are concerned about property values. They believe more information will reduce anxiety.

The EPA community involvement coordinator will stay in contact with the president of Jacobsville Neighborhood Association and provide information for upcoming meetings. The Jacobsville Neighborhood Association will include information about the site in its mailings.

Where did contamination come from?

Many people wanted to know the source of the contamination. One official believed IDEM should have done a more in-depth study of their samples to determine the type and more precise source of the lead found in yards.

There were many theories regarding the source. Some people thought the high lead readings are due to the former Evansville Plating Works. When EPA removed barrels and other items, high levels of lead were found. Evansville EPA pointed out that Sharpe Shot Works and two or three foundries were in the area and could have caused contamination. They also mentioned the access road by Lloyd Expressway as a possible source. This was the main road for trucking things through the area at a time when leaded gas was commonly used. Lloyd Expressway was two lanes with railroad tracks along the middle at Division Street. Consequently, air emissions from vehicles and locomotives may have contributed to the high lead in the area, as it was the main east-west artery for Evansville. Some of the respondents didn't believe the high level of lead came from Evansville Plating Works because there was not a high level of lead in the building. One person explained that lead would have been found in the building if it existed, so lead must be from another source. They also didn't think lead was used in the plating process.

Another theory is coal might have been responsible. The entire Evansville area was powered by coal in the 1920s and 1930s. Until the 1960s, uncontrolled coals were fueling almost everything – barges, locomotives, boilers, and furnaces. If the contamination is from coal, it will be everywhere. If from lead gas, it would be along the Lloyd Expressway corridor.

Environmental Concerns

People were concerned about environmental effects of the contamination. It was suggested that the contamination has caused dry soil and has prevented grass from growing in certain areas. One avid fisherman expressed concern about the fish in Pigeon Creek.

EPA Actions/Concerns

Some believed EPA isn't doing enough to improve the situation. They think EPA is allowing the removal of sturdy trees and replacing them with trees that will not live in the environment. They fear this action was simply for the sake of economy and development and not the environment.

Evansville EPA is currently running a suspended particulate filter, but it has not shown any lead. Evansville EPA felt that "speciation" or identifying the specific types of lead would help concentrate the areas of the search, what type of lead, and where the lead came from.

Residents and officials asked the following questions about the sites:

- Should adults who lived in the area when they were young be tested now? How long does it take lead to dissipate?
- Could her son's stroke at 32 and blood clotting problem be associated with the contamination?
- How long was the area contaminated?

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- Where is the lead, and what is being done to alleviate it?
 - Where did the contamination come from?
 - Berry Plastics contribute to the contamination by tearing down old houses?
 - Are gardens safe – root vegetables or none at all?
 - Do they know the boundaries of the contamination?
 - How is EPA going to take care of it, and when?
 - When is EPA coming to do something?
 - When the contamination is airborne, who has to do testing when there are no lead counts?
 - Will Evansville in its entirety be designated as a superfund site?
 - The mayor asked to what extent residents are encouraged to relocate voluntarily.
 - What should developers be told to do with properties?
 - Where did the name Jacobsville come from?
 - What is cleanup?

How long have you been aware of the contamination/cleanup at the site?

Many residents became aware of contamination at the site when Evansville Plating Works was demolished. However, several residents were not aware of the contamination until EPA contacted them to test their land or request an interview. As previously discussed, one reason for this is that most did not associate the name Jacobsville with their own neighborhood.

Most of the officials with whom EPA spoke were aware of the site from the time that IDEM got involved or at least for a few years. They became aware of the lead issue more recently when IDEM did sampling.

Are you aware of the of the site's public involvement process? If yes, what are your perceptions of it?

Most of the residents who spoke to EPA and some officials were not familiar with EPA's public involvement process.

Officials felt that the process works if EPA has information to share. Some concern was expressed, however, that information releases are vague and not necessarily helpful because they do not answer the questions of what effect the lead will have and specific means to avoid it.

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Association was recommended as a useful means of getting information to the public.

It was suggested that EPA inform the community at large about the contamination and not just residents of the contaminated area.

Concern was expressed that community interest in the site is low because the residents are not familiar with the name Jacobsville. One official suggested that the public involvement process might be more effective if residents knew more about Jacobsville and where it is. A map should be provided and the boundaries obvious. Another suggested a media blitz to let people know the history of “Jacobsville.”

Have you had contact with government officials about the site?

Individual residents had not contacted government officials about the site, but members of the Jacobsville Neighborhood Association and Jacobsville Area Community Corporation maintained regular contact with officials, particularly with the Department of Metropolitan Development. Some local officials had also contacted state and federal agencies about the site.

Do you feel that local, state, and federal officials (including EPA) have been responsive to your concerns?

The community organizations believe officials have been responsive. They are happy EPA has taken responsibility for the cleanup. Most people understood the cleanup would not be a quick procedure. Residents also felt the current mayor was looking after their interest regarding the site. One resident was concerned that EPA was not doing enough in Evansville to ensure air quality standards are being met.

How frequently do you believe meetings should be held in the community to discuss activities at the site?

Generally, residents and officials believe that meetings concerning the Jacobsville site should be held only when there is significant new information or progress to report. Monthly or bimonthly meetings were not, comments were made such as, “People get frustrated when there is no new information,” and “Don’t meet me to death.”

Several individuals suggested that meetings be combined with other initiatives in the area, including the monthly Star Neighborhood Project, or mayor’s meeting or with the once every other month Jacobsville Neighborhood Association meeting.

One official suggested that meetings be held before sampling and when the results are available. This same individual felt people would attend, meetings but not necessarily the people who need to be protected. He thought the media would help alleviate some of this problem.

One resident suggested that residents be provided the agenda in advance of any meetings.

Do you have location preference(s) for the meetings?

Local churches were the most recommended meeting places by both residents and officials. However, not everyone agreed on which church would be best.

Recommended churches include:

- The meeting hall at First Presbyterian Church (on Virginia Street and First Avenue)
- St. Lucas

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- Central United Methodist Church
 - St. Paul's Lutheran Fellowship Hall (The mayor and president of Jacobsville Neighborhood Association recommended that the meetings be held in conjunction with neighborhood association meetings.)
 - Lutheran Church of Christ

Recommended government buildings include:

- CK Newsome Community Center
- Library
- Southwestern Regional Council on Aging
- Civic Center Complex
- Vanderburgh County Health Department media room (particularly when test results come in)
- Ivy Tech College

The Deaconess Hospital auditorium was also offered as a meeting place by a hospital administrator.

How do you feel about the way the information about the site is distributed?

Most respondents said there has been little information provided, but they figured that was because there hasn't been much available. Those who had received information generally got it from the newspaper, television, and neighborhood meetings. Some residents felt that they were not being provided enough information; it was generally believed that more information could be shared and the owners of affected buildings and homes are not providing important information to their tenants.

The Department of Metropolitan Development was praised for sharing the information it received from EPA with Jacobsville Neighborhood Association.

One official stressed that information should be simple and specific while informing residents what they should be doing. They also thought the right medium was important and the need to get word to the most popular radio stations and newspapers was crucial.

The Vanderburgh County Health Department felt that mailings have been effective, as the health department receives more calls after residents receive them.

Most believed the media attention has decreased.

Do you want to receive information about the site?

Only one individual did not want to receive information about the site.

Do you have a preference for electronic versus mailed copies of information about the site?

Most of the residents prefer to receive information about the site in the mail.

Generally, the officials prefer to receive information via e-mail.

It was suggested that a large font be used for mailings since a number of elderly residents have difficulty reading due to problems with their eyesight. Another suggestion was to use maps on all correspondence so that individuals can be sure of where the problem is, as many residents do not recognize the name Jacobsville.

Respondents who conduct outreach in the neighborhood suggested that door-to-door was the best means of getting information to the community.

Do you feel the site has received adequate coverage by the local/regional media?

Approximately half of those questioned felt that the site has received adequate coverage by the media; a couple of people felt the site had received more than enough coverage. Half felt that it had not received adequate coverage.

What type of media (newspaper, Internet, radio) do you rely on for information about the site?

Most residents get their information about the site from television.

The most popular television stations are:

- ABC – WEHT Channel 25
- NBC – WFIE Channel 14
- FOX – WTVW Channel 7

Many residents also get information from the local newspapers. The most popular newspaper is the *Evansville Courier & Press*, but the *Our Times* newspaper was recommended as an alternative.

Those who get information from the radio listen to:

- WIKY
- WGBF
- WEOA
- WKDQ

Evansville EPA offered the use of their Media Notification Network to assist EPA in getting information out.

Summary and Feedback

Many good questions were asked by residents; unfortunately many details are unknown at this time. Testing is being done and EPA is beginning its investigation into the extent of the contamination. EPA cleanup will include the removal of contaminated soil and restoration of the yard to the way it was found. Once results of the investigation are known, information will be shared with the public through the outreach techniques described in the next section.

Proposed Community Involvement Activities

The next step for EPA is to address the issues, concerns, and questions that were expressed about the site. To do this, EPA is proposing to:

Send Fact Sheets

EPA will mail out fact sheets to those on the site mailing list as a way to give updates on the site and its activities. The fact sheets will be mailed out periodically to inform the public about upcoming meetings and important technical information.

In addition to sending fact sheets via first class mail, EPA will develop an e-mail distribution list for interested parties who prefer e-mail. Each fact sheet will be sent to e-mail recipients as a “.pdf” file at the same time the fact sheet is mailed.

Hold Periodic Community Meetings

EPA will hold community meetings at key milestones. The meetings will be announced via newspaper notices, e-mail messages, and fact sheets.

The preferred location for meetings is the C. K. Newsome Community Center. If the C.K. Newsome Community Center is not available, then the next preferred location is the new Central Library.

A contact list of government officials is in Appendix A.

Stay in Contact with Key Stakeholders

In addition to fact sheets and public meetings, the site e-mail distribution list that will be developed based on interest could be used to provide regular, concise updates ranging from a few sentences to a few paragraphs.

Maintain Information Repositories

The Evansville Vanderburgh Public Library, Central Branch-Public Comment Shelf will continue to be the official information repository for documents and other site materials.

Work with Local Media

The most widely read newspaper by local residents is the *Evansville Courier & Press* followed by *Our Times*. It is expected that EPA would publish all notices in the *Evansville Courier & Press* and in *Our Times* as appropriate. A contact list of all media is included in Appendix A.

Use the Internet

EPA will maintain and regularly update a Web site, which will contain information about the site, its activities and upcoming meetings. EPA will consider placing technical documents, including this one, on the Web site.

Have a Presence

EPA's community involvement coordinator and remedial project manager will respond to inquiries from those interested in the site throughout the cleanup. They will also be available to speak to local citizen groups, upon request. EPA's toll-free telephone number

and the project staff's direct numbers and e-mail addresses will be included on all community involvement material.

Appendix A

Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Site Contact List

Federal Elected Officials

Rep. John Hostettler (R)
101 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 124
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 465-6484 or (800) 321-9830
Fax: (812) 422-4761
- or -
1214 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-4636
Fax: (202) 225-3284

Sen. Senator Evan Bayh (D)
101 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 465-6500
- or -
463 Russell Building
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Sen. Richard Lugar (R)
101 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 122
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 465-6313
- or -
306 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1401
(202) 224-4814

State Elected Officials

Governor Mitch Daniels
Office of the Governor
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2797
(317) 232-4567

Senator Larry E. Lutz (D)
5530 Whippoorwill Dr.
Evansville, IN 47712
(812) 424-9605
- or -
200 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2785
(317) 232-9526 or (800) 382-9467
E-mail: S49@in.gov

Senator Greg Server (R)
Indiana State Senator, District 50
200 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-9400 or (800) 382-9467

Steve Carter
Office of the Indiana Attorney General
Indiana Government Center South
302 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-6201
Fax: (317) 232-7979

State Agencies

Indiana Department of Environmental
Management
Judy Thomann - Director of SW Region
Office
Indiana Government Center-North
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(812) 380-2300 or (317) 233-5434
Fax: (317) 233-5627

Indiana State Department of Health
2 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 233-1325

County and Local Officials

Vanderburgh County

Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Stanley M. Levco
Prosecuting Attorney 1st Judicial Circuit
Civic Center Complex
Administration Building - Room 108
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 435-5150

Vanderburgh County Health Department
Dwayne Caldwell, Environmental Health
Supervisor
Oak Park Professional Building
420 Mulberry St.
Evansville, IN 47713-1231
(812) 435-5620

Vanderburgh County Clerk's Office
Susan K. Kirk
Civic Center Courts Building
Room 216
P.O. Box 3356
Evansville, IN 47732-3356
(812) 435-5160
Fax: (812) 435-5849

County Assessor
Tammy Elkins
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 227
Administration Bldg., Civic Center Complex
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 435-5267
Fax: (812) 435-5530

Vanderburgh County Council
Room 303a Civic Center Complex
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708-1833
(812) 435-5791
Fax: (812) 435-5583

Vanderburgh County Council Members

Lloyd Winnecke, President, (812) 471-3083
Marsha Abell, Vice President, (812) 435-5791
Jim Raben, Finance Chair, (812) 435-5791
Curt Wortman, Personnel Chair,
(812) 867-5087
Mike Goebel, Member, (812) 435-5791
Royce Sutton, Member, (812) 423-2753
Troy Tornatta, Member, (812) 425-8473
Sandie Deig, Executive Assistant,
(812) 435-5790
Sarah Nunn, Secretary, (812) 435-5791
Jeffrey Ahlers, Council Attorney,
(812) 423-3183

Bill Nix (District 1)
bnix@vanderburghgis.com
Suzanne Crouch (District 2)
scrouch@vanderburghgis.com
Cheryl Musgrave (District 3)
cmusgrave@vanderburghgis.com

Board of Commissioners of Vanderburgh
County
Room 305 Civic Center Complex
1 NW Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Evansville IN 47708
(812) 435-5241
Fax: (812) 435-5963

Joint County and City Departments

Sherman G. Greer, Director
Emergency Management Agency
Office of Homeland Security
708 Stanley Ave.
Evansville, IN 4771
(812) 435-6020
Fax: (812) 435-6201
TDD-Hearing Impaired: (812) 436-4925

Solid Waste District
207 Civic Center Complex
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 436-7800
Fax: (812) 436-4926
TDD-Hearing Impaired: (812)436-4925

City of Evansville

Mayor Jonathan Weinzapfel
City of Evansville, Indiana
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 302
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 436-4962
Fax: (812) 436-4966
E-mail: vholiday@evansvillegis.com

Office of the City Clerk
Alberta Matlock
314 Civic Center Complex
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708-1833
(812) 436-4992
Fax: (812) 436-4999
TDD-Hearing Impaired: (812) 436-4925

Evansville Environmental Protection Agency
Dona Bergman, Director
C.K. Newsome Building
100 E. Walnut St.
Suite 100
Evansville, IN 47713
(812) 435-6145
Fax: 812-435-6155
E-mail: eeepa@evansvillegov.org

Fire Chief
Kenneth Zuber
550 SE 8th St.
Evansville, IN 47713-1786
(812) 435.6235
Fax: (812) 435.6248
kzuber@evansvillefiredepartment.com

Department of Metropolitan Development
Greg Lamar, Executive Director
Caroline Rusk, Brownfield Coordinator
306 Civic Center Complex
1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 436-7823
Fax: (812) 436-7809

Deaconess Hospital, Inc.
Shawn McCoy, VP of Administration
600 Mary St.
Evansville, IN 47747
(812) 450-2278

Evansville City Council

City Council
Constance Robinson
1812 Judson St.
Evansville, IN 47713
(812) 425-2372

City Council President
Steve Bagbey
2012 East Chandler
Evansville, IN 47714
(812) 436-4993

City Council
Stephen Melcher
320 E. Delaware St.
Evansville, IN 47711
(812) 428-4281

City Council
Jeff Kniese
539 Martin Lane
Evansville, IN 47715
(812) 474-0727

City Council
Angela Koehler Walden
524 Buena Vista
Evansville, IN 47711
(812) 401-6969

City Council Vice-President
B.J. Watts
513 N. Tenth Ave.
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Information Repository

Evansville Vanderburgh Public Library
Central Branch-Public Comment Shelf
200 SE Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Evansville, IN 47713
(812) 428-8200

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(812) 424-1695
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